

out the Northern Gulf coast, developing a well-marked barometric depression that had by midnight progressed northeastward into Alabama. By midnight of the 25th the storm was central in the immediate neighborhood of the coast of New Jersey, and severe easterly gales were then prevailing from that point to Nova Scotia, and continued to precede the advance of the storm throughout the following day. The last position given for this storm-centre was on the morning of the 27th, when it was off the coast of Cape Breton. While the storm was passing eastward from Tennessee on the 25th, there appears to have been formed a subsidiary depression, which passed north and then eastward, uniting with the main centre on the 26th.

XII. This storm appears to have originated in the mountains of Colorado and the neighboring Territories on the 25th and 26th; it was central in Kansas and Nebraska by midnight of the latter date; its advance eastward was, at first, comparatively slow in the presence of areas of high barometer then existing in the Upper Lake region and the South Atlantic States. Heavy rains prevailed on the night of the 27–28th in the Ohio and Tennessee valleys and snow on the Lower Lakes. The storm-centre moved nearly eastward to the Atlantic coast and then turned sharply to the northeast, passing over Maine on the 29th at midnight.

XIII. The history of this remarkable storm belongs especially to the month of May, during the first five days of which it slowly moved from the Northwest to Tennessee and thence to Cape Hatteras. The origin of this storm is to be found on the Pacific coast, as it evidently passed over Washington Territory on the 28th and 29th, and over Montana on the 30th.

## BAROMETRIC PRESSURE.

The distribution of barometric pressure for the month is shown by the isobaric lines on chart No. 2, and appears to have been unusually high over the northern sections of the country, with, however, only a very slight deficiency in the extreme southeast.

## TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.

The distribution of temperature for the month is shown by the isothermal lines on the appropriate chart accompanying this text. These lines result from the study of observations reported by about two hundred of the volunteer observers in correspondence with this office, combined with the observations at the regular stations of the Signal Service. The principal feature of the month is the very general low average temperature. This is made specially apparent by collating, as follows, the reports from volunteer stations whose records run back over a long series of years:

In Maine	the average temperature has been the lowest recorded in 38 years.
In Vermont	" " " " " 24 "
In Massachusetts	" " " " " 34 "
In New York	" " " " " 25 "
In Pennsylvania	" " " " " 20 "
In New Jersey	" " " " " 9 "
In Connecticut	" " " " " 20 "
In Maryland	" " " " " 10 "
In Indiana	" " " " " 10 "
In Illinois	" " " " " 23 "
In Kansas	" " " " " 10 "